(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास के लिए गुजरात की राज्य सरकार को प्रदान की गई निधियों तथा कार्यक्रमों के ब्यौरे।

(रु. लाख में)

क्र.सं.	योजना का नाम	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	अनुसूचित जनजाति की लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास .	30.13	18.21	19.51
2.	अनुसूचित जनजाति के लड़कों के लिए छात्रावास .	17.16	23.00	39.23
3.	आश्रम विद्यालय . .	—	25.00	—
4.	शैक्षणिक परिसर . .	—	—	25.33
5.	व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान	—	26.10	3.46
6.	विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता (एम.टी.ए) . .	1870.90	1855.84	2234.87
7.	संविधान का अनुच्छेद 275(1)	180.12	356.40	660.25
8.	अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण .	2.25	2.19	0.55
9.	स्वैच्छिक संगठन . .	0.48	2.77	4.33

Steps to reduce consumption of alcoholic beverages

7299. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA; Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to initiate steps to reduce the consumption of alcoholic beverages and also for total prohibition in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Central Prohibition Committee has made several recommendations for total prohibition;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(d) whether Government propose to direct State Governments to im plement prohibition; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU): (a) to (e) The Central Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention Committee has not made any recommendations for total prohibition. Prohibition being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to introduce prohibition. Government of India has, however, issued a Minimum Programme for Prohibition in 1975 and guidelines for Implementation of Prohibition in 1978 (copies attached). In addition, awareness programme to educate the public against evils of alcoholism has also been launched.

GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLE-MENTATION OF PROHIBITION (1975)

Immediate steps

(i) Introduction of dry days:

(a) Starting with two days in a week in 1978, the number off dry

days should be increased to 4 in 1979, 6 in 1980 and all days in 1981.

(b) Dry days should be declared in consultation with neighbouring States, so as to haxe maximum success.

(c) Invariably 'pay day' should be a dry day.

(d) Martyr's Day and Gandhi Jayanti and all important religious festivals should be dry days.

(2) Immediate stoppage of drinking in public places like hotels, hostels, restaurants, clubs and at public recceptions.

(3) Discontinuance of advertisements.

(4) No new licences to be given for distilleries^ breweries, retail liquor shops etc. anywhere.

(5) Non-renewal of licences which will expire within the next one year-notice to be given now itself.

(6) Withdrawal within the next 12 months of licences to shops:

(a) real industrial, irrigation and other projects;

(b) on highways, residential areas educational institutions, religious places and colonies of workers.

(7) Personal example to be set by leaders of public opinion, in cluding Ministers, MPs and M.L.As.

(8) Government servant, be ing debarred from drinking in public is not enough. They should set an example by completely giv ing up drinking. Drunkenness while on duty to be severely puni shed. Suitable provisions in the Conduct Rules governing State Government servants to be made in ■ the light of Rules made for the Central Government servants.

(9) Strict enforcement of Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1977.

(10) Organising regional meetings committees for smoother implementation.

II. Steps for the long term:

The State Government need to undertake at once the following exercise so as to prepare for steps which are to be implemented in the long term: —

(1) Permit system to be worked Out for

(a) addicts;

(b) those on medical treatment;

(c) medicinal use in emergent cases;

(d) temporary foreign residents;

(e) privileged persons, e.g. Heads of States, Ambassadars, Diplomatic Envoys etc.

(f) tourists;

(g) tribal areas where it impart of the culture to use liquor at ceremonies; and

(h) brewing of rice and mahuwa flowers and other country liquor;

Permits should be restricted to the minimum;

(2) Provision of money staff, and structure for De-addiction Centre and Welfare of families of Addicts.

(3) Provision of suitable alternative like Neera and progressive reduction of strength of alcohol in alcoholic beverages.

(4) Reduction in allocation of alcohol for potable purpose and greater diversion of alcohol for industrial purpose e.g. in 1973-79a reduction of 25 per cent in the alcohol for potable purposes may be tried, to be doubled in the

year and ultimately fully by 1980. Possibilities of export of alcohol to be explored.

(5) Exercises in relation to minimisation of unemployment which may arise on account of implementation of prohibition and working out alternative avenues of employment.

(6) Making drinking unfashionable by incorporating suitable lessons in text books^ educational institutions etc., and infusing proper values in this regard from early childood. Provisioin of money to voluntary organisations for- educational publicity.

(7) Exercise on the availability of drugs and other products from which illicit liquor is made includ ing eau-de-cologne and toilet preparations, thinners, tinctures etc. and measures needed to plug the sources, and control their distribution.

(8) Working out the real loss on account of prohibition and how it is to be made up. Details are to be worked out taking into account the channelisation of funds into other areas from people's savings on liquor, extent of revenue gained by the State through diverging alcohol for industrial purpose, export of alcohol etc.

(9) Law to be enacted for implementation of prohibition and drug control.

(10) Additional amount to foe provided for implementation machinery including the Police,--the Excise, administrative structure tec. and their training.

MINISTRY OP WELFARE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINIMUM PROGRAMME FOR PROHIBITION ANNOUNCED

The Father of the Nation led the movement to bring about prohibition. He enjoined the people of the country^to give up drink habit and abolish liquor shops. It was, therefore, a logical development that pohibition was included in the Constitution of India among the Directive Principles of States Policy.

The Government of India, on the recommendations of the Central Prohibition Committee, have been advocating a number of measures witb^a view to reducing the consumption of alcoholic beverages and preparing the ground for the introduction of total prohibition. As observed by the Prime Minister in a recent speech,

the achievement of the goal is possible only when adequate social pressure is built up and there is a nationwide movement, involving people in all walks of life. Government have, therefore, resolved to pursue the following Minimum Programme for implementation, beginning from the G&ndhi Jayanti Day this year-

(i) Discontinuance of advertisements and public inducements relating to drink.

(ii) Stoppage of drinking in public places like hotel, hostels, res-taurants and clubs and at public receptions.

(iii) Banning of liquor sh»ps near industrial, irrigation and other development projects in order to keep away the wokrs Inom drinking.

(iv) No]iquor shops to be allowed along highways and residential areas in towns and villages, nor anywhere near educational institutions, religious places and colonies of labourers.

Pay days in different areas to be uniformly 'dry' days.

(vi) Stict restrictions to be enforced on motor vehicle drivers and pilots; any infringement of rules to be punished with the cancellation of licences for a sufficiency long period.

(vii) Government servants of all categories including employees of public undertakings, to abstain from drinking in public; drunkenness while on duty to be severely punished.

(viii) No new liquor shops to be opened in any part of the country merely to earn more excise revenue.

(ix) No licence for creation of additional capacity for expansion of existing capacity for distillation or ■brewing of alcoholic drinks to be granted save in 100 per cent export-oriented cases.

i (x) The existing legislation to be tightened up with a view to punshing the guilty more effectively. Special Mobile Police Squads to be organised for the purpose were necessary.

(xi) Widespread and concerned propoganda by official as well as non-official agencies against the evil of drinking.

(xii) Leaders of public opinion to set the tone by their persona] example.

It is earnestly hope dthat State Governments, Voluntary Organisations and the public at large will extend their unstinted cooperation in the implementation of the above mentioned programme.

महिला उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता

7300. **श्रीमती चन्द्रिका अभिनन्दन जैन** : क्या कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महिला उद्यम निधि योजना के अंतर्गत महिला उद्यमियों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में उक्त योजना के अधीन महिला उद्यमियों को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(घ) क्या उन नए छोटे औद्योगिक एककों को, जिनकी परियोजना लागत बीस लाख रुपए से अधिक नहीं होती है, कार्यकारी पूंजी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई "सिंगल विन्डो स्कीम" एक ही स्थान पर सभी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना लागू की गई है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) इन एककों के लिए कौन-कौन सी मदें आरक्षित की गई हैं ?

कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. वी. तंगकाबालू) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Women Welfare and employment Schemes

7301. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV; Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the Women Welfare and Employment Schemes launched fay Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the preference has been given to uplift